WASHINGTON.

THE LEGAL TENDER CASES WITHDRAWN.

The Decision of the Supreme Court to Stand-The Georgia Bill Again Before the House-Disorderly Scenes in Congress-Excitement Over the Louisiana Election Case - England and the Darien Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1870. The Senatorial Corruption Investigation-

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day examined one Dr. Avery and Mr. Pilisbury, a correspondent of several of the Georgia papers. The commutee are very reticent in regard to their investigations. It appears, however, that some evidence has been sorted to show that if the committee gets on the ragic track it will be able to unfo d a tale that will surprise the puolic, and prove not only the means resorted to by the Butlock gang to carry their schemes, but will snow further that Senators have either been misled in the accounts they have given of the outrages perpetrated in Georgia, or els they have been guilty of deliberate faisehood. Avery, it seems, is a prominent party in the building of the Brunswick and Eulauia Railroad. It is stated that the Legislature of Georgia, under some influence, authorized the issue of double the amount of bonds that would be required to build the read. It is known if the Bullock party fail tacse bonds will be cancelled. It is alleged a large package of bonds were in transitu for some time between New York and Georgia. This is considered, in connection with other circumstances, as rather staniscant, though an attempt has been made sent for the signature of Bullock. The bonds have been at a high premium in view of the action of Congress perpetuating the regime which creates them. The correspondent was called merely to cheatn from him the sources of certain information exposing ou lock and company. It is alleged that the gaming table, festive board and other inviting temptations to wayward august Senators were no want og in playing upon weas and erring nature. The theory is that Senators were corruptly approacned, wnether successfully remains to be seen but there seems to be a well established opinion that overtures were made, and the parties will be The Darien Ship Canal and the Expected

Protest From Great Britain.
I can now state on unquestioned authority that Mr. Thornton has not made any protest against the Darien Ship Canal treaty, nor, after all, is it at all probable that any protest will be made, at least not for some time to come. It is ascertained here to-day that shortly after the Cushing treaty was made Lord Clareadon overhauled the Clayton-Bulwer convention, and, considering that some of its provisions might be construed in condict with the Cushing treaty, instructed Mr. Thornton to call the attention of Secretary Fish to the subject in a sort of informal manner. Mr. Thornton thereupon called at the State Department and in a friendly manner suggested to Secretary Fish the inquiry as to the probabie conflict between the two treames. Secretary Fish looked into the matter and concluded that no real conflict existed, and so informed Mr. Thornton. The latter said no more on the subject, nor did he make any protest, written or otherwise. When the new canal treaty was subsequently made the same question arose, but no decision has yet been made, principally for the reason that the new treaty has not yet been examined by the State Department officials. But I am informed that the Secretary of State is of the opinion that the new treaty is no more in condict with the Clayton-Buiwer convention than was the Cushing treaty. However that may be, at rst, if at all, in the shape of a protest by the British Minister. In the natural order of things there would first be diplomanc conversations on the subject or some lasters containing the views of bota governments. Then should England consider it has a good case a protest might submitted, though it is far more probable that that government would await construction of the canal and the dental of its rights under the Clayton-Bulwer convention, before proceeding to make a formal protest.

The Expedition to Wisnipeg-No British Troops to Go Over American Territory. The statement that the British government has applied for permission to send troops through our territory to the Red River country is simply a reneauthority three weeks ago. No application of the kind has been made; nor would it be granted on any condition by this atministration. I have every reason to know that there is not a single member of the Cabinet who favors such a thing for a moment, and, what is more, the British government is pretty well aware of the fact. Mr. Thornton has not asked our government, as an act of courtesy, to allow the Dominion troops to pass through our territory en route to the scene of the Winnipeg revoit, and from woat he has gleaned of the views of President Grant and Secretary Fish it is not at all probable he will feel disposed to hazard the chance Reception of the Obio Legislature at the

White House.

The Ohio visitors to the capital paid their respects to the President this morning. The reception tool place in the East Room of the Executive Mansion. vision was filled with Ohloans, including besides the visiting delegation very many citizens of that State employed in the government departments, all of whom mingled with the visitors, exchanging greetings and congratulations. There were also present Secretary Cox. Senator Sherman, Representatives Schenck, Morgan, Mungen and a number of officials hading from Onio. Shortly after ten o'clock the President came into the East Room and was introduced to the visitors by Senator Sherman. No speeches were made and the reception was conducted with no show or f rmality wantand notwitustanding the cloudy condition of the weather and consequent somore appearance of the East Room, there was much gayety and animation; and so far the excursionists are highly pleased with their trip. Mrs. Grant came into the East Room before the departure of the visitors, and joined with the President in Welcoming them to the Executive Mausion. Mrs. Secretary Cox was also present, and, together with the Secretary, assisted to the receiving of the visitors, many of whom were old personal friends. After the introductions the different parlors and greenhouse at the Executive Mansion were visited. To-day will be passed in visiting the public buildings and the Capitol, and to-morrow the trip to Mount Version will take place. This evening General Saerman, Senator Sherman, Representative Schenck and Secretary Cox will receive the visitors at their residences.

Scenes in the House Over the Louisiana Election Case.

The House to-day was the scene of much disorder and confusion, occasioned partially by the presence of the members of the Ohio Legislature and partially by the extraordinary excitement growing out of the contested election case of Sypher vs. Martin from the First district of Louisiana. The Election Committee reported in favor of giving Sypher the seat, and the report was concurred in by only five majority. Just as Sypher was raising his hand to take the oath Mr. Brooks, of New York, objected, on the ground that Sypher was a resident of Pennsylvania, and also that he had made a corrupt bargain with the Pennsylvania members to vote for the Tariff bill in case they voted for his admission to a seat in the House. Stevenson, of Ohio, who had made the argument for the admission of Sypher, and half a dozen other republicans jumped to the floor and commenced shouting all at once. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. in the midst of which Mr. Cox, of New York, asked to oner a protest against the admission or Sypher, signed by the democratic members, and to have it entered on the journal. Finally, Moore, of Illinois, who voted for the admission of Sypner, moved to reconsider the vote, which

was done; and to clinch the matter, Pitch, of Nevada, got in a resolution reciting that no legal e ec-tion had been held in the First Louisiana district, and that neither Sypher nor St. Martin was entired to a seat as a member. This settled the case, to the great chagrin of the bitter-end radicals.

The Georgia Bill.
The following is the Georgia bill as it passed the enate at an early hour this morning>-

AN ACT RELATING TO THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

Whereas great irregularities have "seen practised in the
organization of the Legislature in "Le State of Georgia, both
is irs first organization and in the expu sion of certain members, as well, also, as in its re-organization since the sot of

organization of the Legislature in Pac State of Georgia, both in is first organization and in the expusion of certain members, as well, also, as in its reorganization since the act of December last;

Therefore be it enacted, 'to, 'that the existing government in the State of Georgia 'p hereby occlared to be provisional, and the same shall cop' inne subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of Y arch 2, 1987, and March 23, 1867, and of July 19, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation by Congress, and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the Third Military district.

SEC. 2. April be is further enacted, That in accordance with the provisions of and under the powers and limitations provided in said acts an election shall be held in said State, commencing on the 18th of November, 1870, and continuing as the President may designate, for all the members of the General Assembly of said state provided for in the constitution of said State, adopted by its convention on the lith day of March, 1868, at which election all persons who by said constitution are electors shall be entilled to vote, and said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the capital of said State on Tuesday, the 53th day of December, 1870, and organize preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, and the powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said 53th may of December, 1870.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the President from an application by the Legislature of any State, or by the Governor of such State when the Legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence, and for that purpose he is heavy authorized to employ the military force of the United States, and any portion of the militio of any State he may deep mercessary, and so exercise all such powers and insite such pumahment as many, by the laws or rules and articles of war, be exercised or inflicted in case of

The bill was returned to the House to-day, and several amendments were offered, and was then referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The amendment offered by General Logan is understood to meet the approval of Judge Bingham, and will propably be urged by him in the House, even if it is reported adversely upon by the committee. It is as

Ioliows:—
Be it enacted. That an election shall be held in the State of Georgia in November, 1870, for all the members of the deneral Assembly of said State provides for in the constitution of said State adopted by its convention on the 11th day of March, 1862, at which election all persons who by said constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That has State of Georgia is hereby entitled to representatives in Congress.

It is understood that General Butler favors the

amendment offered by Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania. It consists of the original House bill for the admission of Georgia similar to the Virginia and Mississippi bill, with the amendment of Senator Williams, which provides that the next election for members of the Georgia Legislature shall be held in November, 1872; the amendment of Governor Morton, agreed to last night, which provides for the organization of State militia, and the amendment of Senator Sherman, empowering the President to use the army to sup added as new sections to the original House bill The democrats of the House held a cancus to-night Georgia bill, but owing to a slim attendance the caucus was postponed. The bill will be considered next Tuesday, at the meeting of the Reconstruction

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations the Senate to-day:-

Pinckney Ross, to be Collector of Customs at Pearl river, Miss.; George A. Deering, to be Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

Postmasters—Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater, Mass.; Edward W. Downey, Brownsville, Tensa; Cifford L. Thompson, Charlottesville, Va.; William A. Pattle, Warrenton, Va.; James Taylor, University of Virginia; Mrs. Elizaceth Brown, Logansport, Ind.

THE LEGAL TENDER CASES.

The Appeals in the United States Supreme Court Dismissed-Reargument of Hepburn Vs. Griswold Refused-The Announced Decision Stands as Law Until the Next Seasion of the Court.

In the Supreme Court of the United States this thorning Mr. Castilieid, of the counsel for the appel-lants in the case of Latham and Jeming vs. The United States, declared the appellants had determined their own appeals in these cases, and there fore moved to dismiss them and filed notice of with drawal. There were present Attorney General Hoar, tor the United States, and Messrs. Chatfield McPherson and Merriman for the appellants. Hon Clarkson N. Potter was also in court by leave to discuss the legal tender question if heard. After the motion was made to dismiss, Attorney General Hear expressed his opposition to it, but desired, in case the Court concluded to dismiss these appeals, to grant the motion be made lest week to rehear Mr.

Potier's Heppurn vs. Griswold, which was still unocided. He urged the argument ought to be heard, involving so many important interests, and especially in view of the fact that the fourteenth amendment of the constitution has ratified the Legal Tender act of Congress, and the validity of this issue of the public debt to the full measure of its statutory quantities could no longer be questioned in the courts.

Justices Miler and Bradley suggested doubts as to the rights of the appeliants to windraw the appears and asked for a conference. After a brief conversation among the Judges the Chief Justice amounced that the Court would rettre for consultation, which they accordingly cid. They returned in a few minutes, when the Chief Justice said the motion to dismiss the appear was unanimously concurred in by the Court as the assolute right of the parties, and he at the same time announced that the Court hard determined to deny the motion of the Attorney General for a rehearing in the Heppurn and Grawold case. This is the case in which the court herefore decided that the Legal Tender of grant the motion be made last week to rehear Mr. our heretofore decided that the Legal Tender ac court heretofore decided that the Legal Tenter act is invaird as to contracts made before its passage. The Carel Justice said the reason why the hearing was denied was that none of the four Judges now on the beneath who concurred in the opinion in that case assired to have the case reheard, and under the rate of the court, without the consent of some one of the Judges who concurred in the decision of a case, it could not be reheard.

Justice Bradiey said according to the practice to which he had been accustomed an appear on a write of error could but be dismissed without the consent of the other party, but as the practice of the Supreme Court was otherwise he had yielded a cheerful concurrence.

in one of these two appeal cases withdrawn (that In one of these two appeal cases withdrawn (that of 0, 5, and 0, 8, Lathau vs. The United States) the Court of Chaims and rused, as a conclusion of law, that the United States notes offered to and received by the cammants were a legal tender in payment of any debt due the cammant in the premises, whether due under the special contracts set forth in the period of the the special contracts set forth in the period of the contracts above referred to were contracts in which the secretary of the Treasury, in the years 1355 and 1856, agreed on behalf of the United States to pay to the Lathams good and lawful money of the coin of the United states, as above stated. Upon the calling of these cases this morning the counsel for the appellants, instead of proceeding to argue in support of their appeal, moved to dismiss the same, so that the jungment of the Council of Chaims, including the point above stated, remains undisturbed as a valid judgment of the Supreme Court to-day in dismissing the legal tender cases upon the motion of the current of the supreme Court to-day in dismissing the legal tender cases upon the motion of the guestion at issue. It merely postpones the support of the current of the current paper.

the question at issue. It merely postpones the su-ject until the next term of the court, when a ne case, similar to the one dismissed, will come up for argument. The announced decision of the couristancs, however, as law until the next session of the

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE. Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, announced the presence in the city of the members of the Legislature and other officers

of the State of Ohio, and moved to extend to them the privi

of the State of Ohio, and moved to extend to them the privilege of the floor to-day. It was so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. FENION, (rep.) of N.Y.—To incorporate the Pacific
Submarine Telegraph Cempany, and to facilitate telegraphic
com munication between America and Asia.

By Mr. HAERIS, (rep.) of La.—For the better organization
of the United States District Court of Louisians.

By Mr. GILLERIT, (rep.) of Fia.—Authorizing the mail
steamship service between the port of Codar Keys, Fia., and
Havana, Cubs.

BAN FIANCIBCO AND AUSTRALIA MAIL SKRVICE.

The subject of mail steamship service between San Francisco and Anstralia was discussed as to whether the consideration of potago or the commercial importance of the enterprive should cake precedence in referring the bill.

All CASS for 1 Joint committee on the subject.

Without action ou the subject the Senate at one o'clock
took up the Northern Pacific Ballway Bull.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL The penning amendment of Air. Harian to at lie out the additional land great allowing the company to make up its present dendencies from sections on each side of the road, ten miles beyond the present limits, was discussed by Messra. Corbett, Cassriy, whoson, itamisey and Howard.

Air. HOWARD, (rep.) of Airch, charged that it was proposed to give the company double the amount of land given to any similar company, notwitistanding it had been vary

support the necessity of liberal government and by secure the completion of the emerprise.

The amendment of Mr. Harian was rejected—yeas II, nays the same diment of Mr. Harian was rejected—yeas II, nays the same diment of Mr. Harian was rejected—yeas II, nays the same diment of Mr. Harian was rejected—yeas II, nays the same diment of the provided for the provi

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1870. Mr. BEAMAN, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Ar

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill. -It is not out of order, I The SPEARER—It is out of order to state the reason of a

The SPEAKER -It is gentleman is present in the half he is entitled to be sworn in.

Mr. Cox, (dem) of N. Y.—I rise to a question of privilege. I hold in my hand a protest that is being signed by memoris on this side of the House against the atmission of Mr. Sypher, and I ask to have it read,

Mr. STEVENSON—I object. Gentlemen have given their Protest and tour your. Mr. STEVESSON—I object. Gentlemen have given their ottest and their vote. The SPEAKER—The adoption of the resolution by the House recludes all further action except as a motion to recon-Mr. Cox-I humbly submit that in matters of an extraordi

Mr. Cox.—I bumbly submit that in matters of an estraordinary nature it is the cautom in Parliamentary bodies to allow a protest to be estered.

Mr. STLYRENON—As the proper time I shall not object.

The SPEAKER—A protest to go on the journal may be no objection; if there be objection it cannot be estreet.

Mr. COX.—Then I will what raw it for the present and have it signed.

Air. dones, (dem.) of Ky., in order to gate time to have the protest agonel, moved that the House adjourn, and called for the year and mays. The house refused to adjourn by 45 to 101.

Mr. Moore, (rep.) of lil., moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted.

Mr. NYEVERION moved to by the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table—year 79, may 23—and the question recurred ou reconsidering the

79. may 83—and the question recurred ou toursering the vote.

The Senate substitute for the Georgia bill was received at this time, and Mr. Buyeter of Mass, moved to refer it to the Committee on Reconstruction, but Mr. BINGHAM of Onto objected, and it went to the speaker's table.

The question whether the vote shall be reconsidered was decided in the affirmitive—year 85, nays 78. That brought the original resolution, declaring Mr. Sypher entitled to take seat, again before the House.

Mr. Fitter, (rep. of New, offered as a substitute for it a resolution that there was no valle election held in the First Congressional district of Louisians on the 3d of November, 1-68, and that herefore Mr. Sypher nor Mr. St. Kartin is entitled to the seat. led to the scat.

Mr. Spreamon moved to lay the substitute on the table.

The Spreamon moved that that would lay the whole subject

The SPEAKER stated that that would lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. STEVENSON—That is just what I want.
The House refused to lay Mr. Fi ch's resolution on the table—yeas 73, navs 54.

Mr. FITCH's substitute was agreed to—yeas 100, navs 69.
The regulation as amended was then adopted—yeas 95, nays 68. So the election in the First Congressional district was declared layabl.

By Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., of a honeand New York workingmen, in favor of setting aside public lands for actual settlers.

By Mr. WOOD; (dem.) of N. Y., of a thousand New York workingmen, in (avor of setting aside public hands for actual settlers.

By Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Onio, of ninety-eight cierks and employes of the Siath Auditor's Office, praying that the tax on salaries be continued no longer than that on incomes.

An incident which excited a great dem of interest and caused some excitement among the measurers arose here in connection with the Louisians election case. Mr. Kallex rose to a personal explanation. Here errod to a statument made to him by his conteague (Mr. Sanata) that he (Mr. Kelley) had been overheard to say he would vote for Mr. Sypher in order to get another vote for the tank, and denied most possilvely that any such remark had been made by him. The only thing which he had said in that connection was that he had been so engaged on the subject of the Committee on Elections, but that he would follow his usual custom in such cases and sinish the recommendation of the Committee.

Mr. ROBERS, dem.) of Ark, who had mentioned the matter on the democratic side, explained how he understood the conversation, which had been carried on near enough for him to hear. He was willing, however, to accept the denial made by the ganiteman from Pennsylvania, with the exception of Mr. Schoneld, had voted to give Mr. Sypher the seal, and Mears, Orth and Moore, of Hunds, who were the members with whom Mr. Kelley had been engaged in conversation, confirmed the substance of the conversation as related by Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Mayers, (rep.) of Pa., in the same connection referred

with whom Mr. Reiney that been conversation as related by Mr. Keiley.

Mr. MKERS, (rep.) of Pa., in the same connection referred to the inconsistency of Air. Kerr, in arguing yesterday that the electron was a perfectly legal and valid one, and in voting to-day that it was not.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., destred to reply to Mr. Myers, but Mr. STEVENSON objected, delaring complatically that his slameful proceeding had gone far enough. (Laughter on the democratic ade).

CONSIDERATION OF THE PATENT LAWS.

The House then, at fitteen minutes past three o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the business of the morning hour, being the Librarian of Congress from \$25,000 to \$5,000. Agreed to.

Some anary of the Librarian of Congress from \$25,000 to \$5,000. Agreed to.

Some amen iments were offered by Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass, and by Mr. CLEVELAND, (dem.) of N. J., and at the close of the morning hour the buil went over until to-morrow.

The House then went to the business on the Speaker's table, and various Executive communications were referred to appropriate committees.

THE GENSUS BILL.

The Senate substitute to the Census bill was taken from the THE GEORGIA BILL.

The next bill taken from the Speaker's table was the Senate substitute for the operate bill.

Mr. BUTLER MARK TOTAL IN PROPERTY LOGAN, CERRINA and Indicator committee.

Su stantes were offered by Mesers Logan, Cerrina and Indicator.

Mr. Lenda vis, rep.) of Ill., substitute, as agreed upon one who as immedif and Mr. Blogham, was read, it provides that as else then shall be ned in decreas in 1500 for members of the General Assembly; rovided or in the constitution of that Blate scoped by its consumion on March II, 1800, at which pussions woo, be that constitution, are electors shall be entitled to twite. The second section declares use State of Georgia suitted to represent ition in Congress.

The oblimation substitute were referred to the Reconstruction

Commisse.

OD-GERMOIONAL VACANCY IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. KERS offered a relocution directing the Sp aker of the
House to inform the Governor of Louisiana that there is a
vacancy in the representation for the First Congressional
district of that State, and made some comarke justifying his
voice budges than there had been no valid electron in that dis-

which the speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Trimble on the rachic Kahroad Committee, instead of Mr. Van Tromp; and of Mr. Van Tromp on the Post odice Committee in piace of Mr. Trimble.

Mr. BUTLER, (of Mass.) saked leave to introduce his joint resolution to annex the republic of Dominea-laughter, but Mr. Brooks, of New York, objected.

Ponling the disposition of Mr. ser's resolution the House; at ten mituates past five o'clock, adjourned.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

Transfer of the Remains from the Silesia to a Boston Stenmer-Ceremonials of the Transfer and Deputations in Attendance-Pro Aramme of Foneral and Burial.

announced in the HERALD for the transfer of the renams of the late Anson Burhingame from the Hamburg steamship Shesia to one of the Boston steamers preliminary to their conveyance to and final interment, was yesterday fully carried out. A most fitting and feeling trioute on the part of our leading citizens to the distinguished deceased were the brief ceremonies, if they can be called ceremonies, waere everything was conducted in a perfectly simple and straightforward manner and anything and everything in the slightest degree akin to pomp and circumstance of display sedulously and studiously avoided. The simplicity of the affair and yet heartfest spontaniety characterizing the pro-

sundiously avoided. The simplicity of the affair and yet heartiest spontaniety characterizing the proceedings were their most beautimi leature.

Pressiely at one P. M., Mr. W. E. Dadge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, with a delegation from the same body, a departation of the Travellers' Club, M., Ses H. Grinneil, Collector; General Merrita, Surveyor of the Port; Hon. N. P. Banks, Major General McDowell, Townsend Harris, ex-similater to China, and some score of others were on board the United States revenue cutter Bronx, lying at the Custom House barge office to act as escort of the remains during their transfer from the ocean steamship bringing them here to the Boston steamer, speedily to convey them to their last resting place. Mr. Edward Burlingame, edds to no of the deceased and Mr. Edward Liver-more, brother of Mrs. burlingame, accompanied by caset House. Of Mrs. burlingame, accompanied by caset House. Of Mrs. burlingame, accompanied by caset House. Of the former, shirtly arrived in a carriage, and being received on the cutter the lines were taken in and sue proceeded to the Hamburg Steamship Company's does at Hoboken. Arrivel at the latter place the party disembarked from the cutter, and forming by two sine procession went on board the Suessa. At the foot of the ganyplank was an arch, oraped with the msignia of mourning, and similar insigna decorated its sides. Passing under this arch uncovered, advancing up the passage way and stepping on to the main deck about midships, and before them, encased in the someter habitments of mourning, and overspreading the an American flag, also draped in mourning, in the same account and is just as it but St. Fetersburg, and four feet harb, and is just as it but St. Fetersburg, and we can about half a too. Still uncovered, and with visible enotion apparent in many faces and some moved even to tears, Mr. Douge advanced from the stierning scenes of his being made in the present tributory nonors pain to his memory. His remarks contended, the casket was at once raised minutes to do this, when the escort re-embarked on the cutter, which directly proceeded to the Boston steamship dock, there the casket was placed on board the steamer Providence. At the garter what, wathing to receive the remains, were Adjutant General Cunningman, of blassachusetts; Major Copella, of Governor Claffin's staff; Alderman F. W. Jacobs and Counclimen Holls P. Gray and Frankin Williams, of the Boston Common Council, and Captain J. M. Oliver, of the Boston Custom House, sent on e-pecially to receive the remains here and accompany them to Boston. After the body had been received on board the diags of the Providence were placed at hair must. On the wharf there was quite a crowd who had assembled in expectation of looking on the remains, but in this they were disappointed. The entire pro-

assembled in expectation of looking on the remains, but in this they were disappointed. The entire programme was most perfectly carried out. Nothing could have been better arranged and carried out more to consonance with the general wisnes of everybody.

The Providence left at her usual hour last evening. In addition to the Boston delegation named above, Mr. Enward Burungame and Mr. Invermore went on with the remains, which are expected to arrive at their destination this morning. The luneral will-take place on Saturday at the Arington street course. The body is to be interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Preparations in Boston for the Reception of the Remains.

Boston, April 20, 1870. The remains of the late Auson Buringame, on their arrival to-morrow morning, will be deposited in Faneuil Hail, which, on Friday, will be open to the public. A guard of honor, detailed from the cadets, will pay military respect, and the comp will act as an eshort at the funeral on Saturday.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Mixed Match of Yesterday.

The Union grounds were not crowded to excess resterday to witness the mixed game between players from the Mutual, Eckford and Oriental clubs. But five of the Mutuais appeared, and to fill the vacancy there was a member (Pheips) from a fourth club substituted. The Eckford Club, having lately secured a young and beretofore unknown lately secured a young and beretofore unknown pitcher, and having also laid great stress upon what he could do a desire to witness the effectiveness of the new player was about the only interest attached to the meeting. Memering the state hame of the young player. Too much had been expected of him at the very send of, and this, his first essay, being only mediocre, may put the young man and his quondam admirers totally out of conceit with themselves. His pace is very rapid, but his delivery very wild, and he has not, judging from yesterday's play, staying powers. The field play of Devyr's singe was very poor, and two or three decisions of the unpire aimost unbearable, all which bore against McDermott, and should be taken into account in making up the following score:—

be taken into account in making up the following score:—

DEVYR'S SIDE,	Player,	O. R. 1B 7.							
Player,	O. R. 1B 7.	Player,	O. R. 1B 7.						
McDernott, p.	3	1	1	Perine, r f	2	3	2	2	
Devyr,	s.	3	0	0	Baning,	c.	3	2	2
R. tunt, l.	1	2	1	Netaon, 3d b.	1	3	3	7	
Allison, 1st	2	2	1	Paterson,	l.	3	1	2	
Keagen, 2d b.	2	1	2	2	Swandell, 1st b.	2	3	2	
Jeggler, f	3	1	0	0	Bagier, c.	c.	2	3	2
Jewett,	c.	2	1	1	Paterson,	s.	0	5	6
Pheng, 5d b.	2	1	1	Demadge, 2d b.	2	2			
Wilson, r f.	0	0	3	McGee, p.	3	1	1	Totals....... 18 8 11 19 Totals... 18 23 18 26 Deyyr's side. 18 23 18 26	

Deyyr's side. 2.1, 2.1, 4th. 5th. 5th. 6th.

Mea shou's side. 2 1 2 1 0 2 8

Unpire—Mr. Hartley. 0 2 1 7 2 10 21

Thurs of game—1:45.

To-day the Union and Atlantic clubs play at the Capitoline.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY LIBEL SUIT.

At the request of the counsel for the defence, J. Sous Ritterband, Justice Shandley, yesterday morning dismissed the charge of libel against Messrs. Canidwell & Whitney, of the Sunday Mercury, preferred by "Dr." Jacob A. Snezman, of "truss" riety. Upon this announcement being made I homas W. Pittman, i counsel for the defence, who appeared W. Pittman, I counsel for the defence, who appeared armed and equipped ready to proceed with the examination, made a motion that a subpensabe issued for the "Doctor" to appear and prosecute the charge, and if he fail to do so that he be compelled to enter into a recognizance to appear and prosecute as provided by scalute, or that he appear and publicly abandon the case. Justice Shandley denied the inotion claiming that the withdrawal of the complaint was a refutation of the charge of libel, informing him they had their civil remedy against the "Doctor." Among the withesses present for the defence were the Rev. Henry Ward Recener and several prominent lawyers and physicians, the reverend gentleman leehing somewhat dasapointed at the abandonment of the case, as he had some rich developments to make.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proceedings of the Legislature Yesterday.

The Tax Levies in Transitu-An Important Explanation - Walls and Arches Over the Fourth Avenue-New Commissioners of Emigration-Air for the Senate.

The metropolis is largely represented here to-day. Office-holders, would-be office-holders and beggar or various kinds are here, each looking after the same little item in the levies. They are crowding the Delevan, haunung the rooms of the leaders, but tonholing memoers of either house and buzzing them half to death. The all important measures now pending are, undoubtedly, powerful magnets, and they migat appropriately be termed

LOADSTONE LEVIES. has the true ring in it. The crowd expected that the levies would be introduced in the Senate this complete arrangements for material reductions in various particulars.

A PORTION OF THE TAX LEVY
which is misconstrued is section eight in relation to the fire telegraph. The money to be raised on the bonds is not for a new telegraph, but to pay for that now in use and is, therefore, an expenditure by the old (or State appointed) Commissioners. A great deal of misapprehension is snown in regard to the METER MEASURE,

which provides for the furnishing of water meters. It is explained that it is not intended to put meters in every house but only in places where there are reasons to suppose water would be wasted, such for instance as the ferries where, as everythe use of water for supplying the boilers of the beats. Then, again, at stables, large factories, hotels and such like. In advocating the expediency of the provision a prominers hotel in New York is mentioned. Under the ordinary provisions of the Croton heard the hotel proprietors paid 5.00 or \$400 per year for water. There was reason to believe that the necessary care was not laken to prevent waste and a meter was put up. The result was that since that time the proprietors have been paying about \$3,500 for water, and there is, of course, a great deal more care taken to avoid wasting any of the precious fluid.

It is sue to say that the review will be passed this week and become laws in a very few days. Objects of much interest to the crowds here are two Framed DO. UMEMTS
hanging against the wall in renator Tweed's parlor in the Delavan. They were put up on Monday higher and have caused grins choogh since that time to make a good foud laugh. There is a small document in a comparatively plain yet next frame of carven walnut. The crowds look first upon the picture and lind it to be a half sheet of note paper on which is written the disamisal of Trackers Tweed by Mr. boilers of the boats. Then, again, at stables,

in a comparatively plain yet next frame of carven wainnt. The crowds nock first upon the picture and find it to be a half sheet of note paper on which is written the dismissal of Treless Tweed by Mr. Molean from the Street Department. After the wing this document the crowds turn and look then on that which hangs beside it. In a handsome and costly carved frame, with passe par out of timed paper. Is an odicial document engressed by the young man who is paid by the city for doing since work, announcing the appointment of william M. Tweed as commissioner of Public Works, and the virtual dismissal of McLean by Tweed. The contrast, it size and style, and the general appearance of the documenta, make a splendid epitome of difference between the old and the new factions of the family in fammany.

Among the birs introduced to-day in the Assembly was one by Mr. Littlejona, amenoing.

THE MECHASICS LIES LAW, so that those engaged in the construction of bridges, tressels or material used in such construction, should be entitled to a lien on the property of the railroad company for their wages. The bill seemed to meet with moch lavor, and was passed through by an unanimous vote.

the Speaker (Mr. Hitchman) introduced a bill for the better protection of persons

TRAVELING ON POURTH AVENUE.

The bill is to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to build walls and parapets on, each side of their road, where the road rans below the grade of the avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-eighth street, to build an arch over the road trace from Sixty-eighth to Seventieth street, and walls and parapets from Seventieth to Seventy-second street. The work must be commenced before July 1 next and completed within two years. When the company has taid out \$25.000 they may apply to the compited raid out \$25.000 they may apply to the compited within two years. When the company troller, and he, on a ceithficate of the Engineer of the Department of Public Works (under whose supervision the work must be done) is directed to draw a warrant for \$12,500 from the appropriations for roads and avenues, and so on until the work work is completed. For neglect or failure to comply with this law the company is inside to a fine of \$250 per day until the law is complied with. One-half of the amount collected is to go to the informer and one-half to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections.

Mr. Kiernan introduced a bill in relation to the

Mr. Kiernan introduced a bill in relation to the

ar. Alerman infroduced a online relation to the Cosmassioness of Emigration, by which the personnel of the board is changed. It was found that the bill first introduced by Mr. Klerman, transferring the duties of the Commissioners to the Board of Public Charities, was somewhat impracticable, and so it has been changed, making Cyros Curtiss, Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, Cauancey M. Bepeu, Emanuel B. Hart, William A. Barr, Edward F. Smith and the presidents of the Irisa Emigration Society and the German Emigra-

York.
Mr. Lewis, of Buffalo, to-day introduced a resona

Mr. Lewis, of Buffalo, to-day introduced a resolution directing the Sergeant-ut-Arms to take measures to lumish a supply of

All FOR THE USE OF SENATORS.

What the Senators were to do with the air when furnished the resolution did not state; but it may be supposed that the "Buffalofer" wants to get up some more speeches on the subject of canals and

THE BUFFALO ELEVATORS.

and needs his second wind to debate with the hammering hardenbarg. The latter gave it to the Buffalo elevator loks, who are, he said, very much of the nature of

suckers, and who lay a tax on the shippers of grain that make the shipment by the canal a ourden they cannot bear and thus neips the railroads and robs the State of a large amount of toils. This was said in the decoate on the offi authorizing the State government to property is lesse or Nurches.

the decate on the oil authorizing the State government to procure by lease or purchase one or more of the elevators. A bill was introduced in the senate to-day authorizing the Central Ralloan to make extra charges on the DRAWING HOOM CARS which are on the express trains. These cars have now become "an institution" and the extra charge is willingly submitted to by those who desire extra commort and accommodation and a better class of travelling companions. The bill was referred to the first Committee of the Whole, and as most of the members of both houses have enjoyed the comforts of the cars in question the bid will undoubtedly become a law.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 20, 1870.

On motion of Mr. MURFHY, the bill relating to the Water
Commissioners of Brooklyn, as amended in Committee of the
Whole so as to legislate out of office one democrat and one republican, was ordered to a third reading. BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Twend-To incorporate the New York Real Estate

Exchange.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the New York Loan and
Trust Company. Ordered to a taird reading.

By Mr. CHEARTHE—Relative to the Surrogates' Courts in
New York and Kings counties.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to Commissioners of Fisheries.

By Mr. attempt — Relative to a State Reformatory—for con-fideration, also to incorporate the Fifth Avenue Savings ideration; also to incorporate the Fifth Avenue Savings identify, also to incorporate the Fifth Avenue Savings identify, and a suppreprinting \$5,000 for a bridge over the Hodson river, in Warren county—for consideration. THE GENERAL BAILROAD LAW.

Mr. GENER introduced the bill amending the General Rail-roed law. It indirectly authorizes an increase of fare and allows ten cents extra charge when a passenger does not buy

allows ten cents extra charge when a passenger does not buy a ticket.

Mr. Brown objected, and after an exciting debate the President ruled that the report could not be received.

Bill. B Passer.

Providing for the introduction of a new system of steam towage on the canais; amending the General Kaliford law relative to the claims of ishorers against contractors; for the appointment of a Court Interpreter in Brookiyn; to open and pave Olive street, in Brookiyn.

The ARGADE BAILWAY BILL.

The New York Arcade Railway bill was announced for a third reading.

third reading.

Mr. Charran moved to recommit with instructions to amend by gring the capital slock at ien militons under restrictions of the general rainroad law; also to amend relative to the election of directors; also, so as to forbid the appropriation of more than one hundred teet of cross streets; also providing for obtaining the consent of owners of a majority of the property, according to the assessment roll, to excavate under slowakks; also that no ground shall be disturbed below Wait street until the capital stock is subscribed and twenty opercent pard in

tow Wall street until the capital twenty per cent paid in.

Mr. I ween proved to substitute the Pneumatic Tube Company bill. Lost by a vote of 7 to 21.

After taking the question on various motions Mr. Chapman's amenuments were adopted, and Mr. GENET reported the bill as amended. man's amendments were adopted, and Mr. GENET reported the bill as amended. Mr. GREAMER raised the point of order that the amend-ments not having been engrossed the bill could not now be read a third time.

The PERSIDENT ruled the point of order well taken.
The bill will come up on its limit passage to-morrow.

REGOLUTIONS OF METHODISTS.
The PERSIDENT presented resolutions of the New York Methodist Annual Conference. Ordered to be printed.
THE SPECIAL ORDER.
The special order, the bill to provide for the leasing or

building by the State of clevators for grain at Buffalo and Gauco, was taken up. Mr. Harbanigmoil supported the bill at length. Mr. Lewis opposed the bill, which after a long debate, was ordered to a third reading.

All the amendments made by the Senate to various Assen

Mr. LITTLEJOHN had consent to introduce a bill extending the Mechanics' Lien law to railroad bridges. He stated this was a very important measure and asked that it might be read a third time and put on its final passage now. Agreed to and the bill was passed.

The SPERAEER introduced a bill for the hetier protection of persons travelling on Fourth avenue, New York, requiring more asfoly in consurating an arch over the Hariem tailroad.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY BOUTH OF POTERTENTH

The SPEAKER also introduced a bill amending the New York Street Improvement act, providing for assessing property south of Fourteenth street, New York, for uptown improvements, one has its value.

Ye. Bunns moved a recommitted of this bill a few days ago, and now it was up agan too passage. He re arded the bill as an outrage and robbery of the critzens of New York.

money is to be rateed not to may the debt of the town but that of the rational company.

Tant—Firing term of office and the salaries of supervisors of Albany. He was opposed to the immoral and upon the provisions of the general law which provides for electing supervisors amongly. Each of these vetoes was sestained and the bills rejected.

THE SUVERMY COUNT BILL ASAIN.

Mr. FIREDS moved a reconsideration of the vote masing the Supreme Court his as as to amend by investingian amendment arounding for the election of a dange of the year years. The role was reconsidered and the bill recommitted for the purpose states.

After ping amended the bill was again put on its final passage and passed.

Afternoon Session.

THE BUDSON RIGHTAND REITIGE.
Changing the name of the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company and to authorize it to construct a railroad, Mr. HUSTED moved a consideration, as the bill affected the interests of his constituents. He claimed that the object

the interests of his constituents. He cannot that he object of this bill was to lightly be he original constructors of the brings of their property.

Mr. LITILISOUS denied that that was the object of this bill. This bridge was a great work. It is to be used by the great railrost lines to cross the Hudson and thus reach New nork city and the East.

Mr. HUGERD said if the purpose of this bill was only to join the West with the East, he would not oppose it. But the real object was to course the man who originated the Ar. HUSTED said if the purpose of this bill was only to join the West with the East, he would not oppose it. But the real object was to exprire the man who originated the scheme upon which this bridge is but to f his rights to take from bin the in ore of a life and reduce him to the poverty which has been the fate of too many men of genus.

Mr. NELSON also pronounced the bill one of the most infamous schemes ever attempted to be imposed upon a Legislature. I she motion to reconsider prevailed—88 to 28.

Mr. LITTLESON's then asked that the bill be laid aside, for he knew these gentlemen were all we ng.

Mr. HUSTED was willing to have it laid aside, and moved to be the bill on the table. BARSED.

To relieve lands lying near county lines from erroneous assessment; allowing the city of found to take two bonds; providing that the libelled parties reside, the Arcadeny Appropriation tell; inco norselng the International Emperat. Aid Society; authorizing the Rondout and Oswego Kailroad Company to increase their fare to four cents per antic while the real is being constructed; extending the time for completing the Kondout and Oswego Kailroad Company to increase their fare to four cents per antic while the real is being constructed; extending the time for completing the Kondout and Vort Jervis Kailroad two years; incorporating the Cucers County Savings Bank.

To aid in constructing the Carthage, Watertown and Sack-

To aid in constructing the Carthage, Watertown and Sackett's Harbor Raifroad. Lost 501.04.

On motion of Mr. Selkings a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Evening Session.

To facilitate the construction of railroads. Lost, and a

notion to reconsider laid on the table,
Authorizing the Governor to appoint tures commissioners to select a location for a State Prison, and provide for the re-movat of Sing Sing Prison. Lost, and a motion to recon-sider was laid on the table.

moval of Sing Sing Prison. Lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Davin the Canal Board was requested to investigate the sale of centain abandoned canal lends in Emira to Daniel Saveras, Frederick C. Savest and Elijah R. Brooks, and report to the next Logislature.

The Brooklyn Fire Department bill; theorporating the Highland and New Faltz Endirond Company to collect five cents additional fare where tickets are not purchased; authorizing the improvement and sale of a portion of Prospect Park, Brooklyn providing that in case a contestant for seast in the Legislature is not successful as discussed in the Legislature is not successful as successful to the providing the purchased; authorizing the improvement and sale of a portion of Prospect Park, Brooklyn providing that in case a contestant for seast in the Legislature is not successful as shall see successful to the providing for the construction of a railroad from Long Whart, Fishkill; appropriating \$250,000 to the findson River Hospital for the Insane.

On the Insane.

ON TESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. NELSON submitted a unanimous report of the Election Committee in the case of Howard C. Cady vr. Edward D. Lawrence, the sitting member for the Second district of Westchester county, in favorof giving the seat to M. Lawrence. Agreed to,
Also, in favor of awarding the seat for the Third district to J. Davis, the sitting member, the contestant abandoning his case. Agreed to.

EDWIN PERRY'S FUTURE.

The Assassin of Hayes, the Night Watchman Sent to Sing Sing Prison for Life-He Criticises the Public and is Congratulated

by the Judge. In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer vesterday morning Edwin Perry, the convicted murderer of Thomas Hayes, a might watchman at Harbeck's stores, Furman street. Brooklyn, was ar raigned for sentence. The prisoner's wife and children were present, and when he was arraigned before the bar of the court they burst into tears and their sobbing could be heard in every part of the crowded court room. The cierk, Mr. Stevens, inquired of Perry if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him.

Mr. Stevens, induired of Perry if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him.

He took one step backward, and looking straight at Judge Barnard, replied, somewant salteringly:—
"The voice of the people has got so little humanity that the voice of nature card' be heard by them. Therefore I have nothing to say."

Judge Barnard, in passing sectence, said:—The jury which brought in a verdict of gnity against you were very merciful. I came here prepared, from two disagreements, to find a weak case against you. I knew nothing of the facts, but I have heard this trial, and I see no possible doubt, under the evidence, but that you are guinty of murder in the first degree. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of your natural life.

As the Judge untered the last words the sobbing of Mrs. Perry and her endidren increased, but Perry himself manifested intic or no emotion. He kissed his wife and candren and was removed from the court by a posse of officers. A writ of error will be issued in his case and made returnable at the next General Term of the Supreme Court in May next, when the case will be argued on the bill of exceptions taken during the trial.

Perry was taken to Sing-sing yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Waiter and Detectives Videts and Folk, of Brooklyn. Previous to his departure he nade fareweil to his wife and children at the Raymond street jail. The interview between them was very affecting to those who witnessed it.

A MURDER EXPOSED.

The Nineteenth Ward Mystery-Discovery of Captain Scott's Body-Evidence of lence. The readers of the Herald will remember that at

various times articles have appeared relating to a invatery in the Ninescenth ward, which gave rise to the belief that Captain Thomas Scott, of a lighter on the Hariem river, had been foully murdered on the night of 4th of March last. Detective Hamilton, of the Nineteenth precipit, who seems to have desired immortantly more for the hunting up of evidence in a case that was bot likely to give him any momentry return than newspaper notoriety, has devoted weeks to the unraveiling of the mystery. All his efforts were in vain.

Frovidence last hight did what detective skill could not. The body of Captain secott was found floating on the shore of Ward's Island, with a ghastly wound on the back of the head, clearly showing that he died by violence. The body was removed to the Morgue by detectives Hamilton and Leavings, and there it awaits identification by friends.

It will be remembered that immediately after the It will be remembered that immediately after the disappearance of the captain a man named charles face was openly charged with the murder and convicted at the General Sessions of larceny from the vessel of winch Scott was captain. He was sent to the State Prison, and will probably be taken out and arraigned on the charge of murder. The coroner has been notified to sold an inquest to-day.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A POLICEMAN.

Yesterday atternoon the Nineteenth precinct report officer Charies Harvel was feloniously assaulted by Henry Vanhozen, corner of Third avenue and by heary valuezen, corner of third avenue and fifty eighth street, with a chisel. Both of the officer's lips were cut open. The offender was arrested by detective Hamilton. As the lager over saloon on the above corner is patronized by two sergeants of that preemet on occasions of jair breakings, such as last saturday night, the light may have occurred in the lager over basedench. The above are all the particulars sent in to the Central Office.